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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Three of the Ascot races took place yesterday. = A new French Minister to England has been appointed. = British trade is dull.

DOMESTIC. - General James A. Garfield was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention yesterday and General Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President. The Republicans at Washington expressed great satisfaction with Mr. Garfield's nomination. Salutes were fired at many places in New-York State and in Baltimore. The Republicans in Cincinnati, Philadelphia and other places are well pleased with the nomination. Governor Cornell vetoed yesterday items in Supply bill and Canal bill appropriating over one million of dollars. === The Tennessee Democratic State Convention elected an unpledged delegation to the Cincinnati Convention yesterday. CONGRESS .- The Senate passed, yesterday, the bill abolishing military reservations at Forts Abercrombie, Seward and Ransom, and added several items to the Sundry Civil Service bill. === The House passed the bill fixing the rate of duty on

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Great satisfaction was expressed in the city yesterday over the nomination | compulsory. No man can hereafter stand at Chicago. = Manbattan Market was opened. The Italian Mangano was sent to the Tombs charged with wife-murder. === In the Warren Inquiry General "Runy" Lee and others testified. = Luke Blackburn, Grenada and Quito won the Jerome Park races. Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 88.51 cents. Stocks active and higher, but later declining and closing unsettled.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with slight chances of occasional rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 71°; lowest, 58°; ave-

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

John Sherman's friends have no reason to regret his candidacy at Chicago. It aided in the good work of maintaining the traditions of the country, and preserving the integrity of the Republican party. If Garfield is elected, Mr. Sherman will jundoubtedly be urged to remain in the Cabinet, or if he prefers to return to in harmony with the spirit of our his old seat in the Senate, the Republicans of Ohio institutions. Not even the dazzling will be glad to have him represent them again. fame of Appomattox could blind our people

The Western Reserve of Ohio is the home of vigorous, steadfast Republicanism. Without its heavy majorities Obio would be a Democratic State. It is peculiarly fitting that the Republican candidate for the Presidency should to the Republican party such men as Wade and Gildings, and which has more than once turned for the perpetuity and the purity of the issue of a close and doubtful contest in the State and Nation.

Call the next! Now for Cincinnati! What will the Democrats do for a man to match the gallant soldier and sturdy statesman who leads the Republican hosts? Will they, too, draw upon Ohio for a candidate? If they take Henry B. Payne, as now looks possible, the rival candidates will live within half an hour's railroad ride of each other. The "Ridge Road," on which General Garfield's farmhouse stands, becomes Euclid-ave. when it reaches Cleveland and runs by Mr. Payne's fine dwelling.

"Maine's vote is cast for you with my cordial General Garfield during the final ballot. "The "nomination is an exceedingly fortunate one," said Senator Windom when he heard the result. "You have saved the Republican " party and the country from great peril," was the message John Sherman sent to Garfield. "I go in for that nomination with all my "heart," enthusiastically exclaimed Senator Edmunds when he read the bulletin at West Point. Everybody is happy. Even the Grant people can join the jubilee, for they have named the Vice-President, which was a good deal for a minority to accomplish.

The largest and best constructed market building in the world was opened in this city yesterday. In all respects the Manhattan

such slaves to habit that they will doubtless continue to travel two or three miles to buy their meat and vegetables rather than seek a new and better place a few blocks from their door; but in the end the market that is convenient to the dwellings of purchasers must succeed.

The people of New-York will learn this morning, somewhat to their surprise and greatly to their gratification, that they have a vigorous and unflinching economist in their new Governor. The wasteful extravagance of the Supply bill and the Canal Appropriation bill has been corrected by the veto power. Governor Cornell may be said to have gone at these bills with a cleaver, so effectively has he chopped off their excrescences. He has vetoed 139 items in the first measure and 13 in the second, and has made a saving to the taxpayers of \$1,023,772. The result will be considerably to reduce the tax rate from the figure announced to the last Legislature.

If Superintendent Dudley had devoted half as much energy to the duty of managing the Buildings Department as he is now displaying in his attempt to hold on to his office after being legislated out of it, both he and the city would have been the gainers. The position of the Department is now a peculiar one. It has been turned over by law to the Fire Department, but the Supreme Court enjoins the latter branch of the City Government from having anything to do with it until the constitutionality of the law can be tested. Meanwhile an important part of the public business is at a stand-still. If there is any question as to the validity of the statute, it is to be hoped the Court will give the benefit of the doubt to the public and not to Mr. Dudley.

Among the unsuccessful candidates voted for at Chicago there is probably no one who is less disappointed at the result than Mr. Blaine. He has been too close a student of political history not to realize how precarious is the position of a candidate in a National Convention who has almost enough but not quite enough votes to nominate him. At no time during the cauvass was be over sanguine of success, and his confident friends were often surprised at the coomess and impartiality with which he dissected the chances of the Convention and gave to all those operating against himself rather more than their full weight. He has the satisfaction now of knowing that his candidacy, if unsuccessful, defeated the third-term plot and saved the Republican party from disruption. But for his great popularity among the Republican masses the anti-Grant elements at Chicago would not have had sufficient strength to control the Convention. This is now plain to everybody. The whole party realizes the danger from which it has escaped, and when it cools oft from the excitement of the past week will see that it owes a debt of gratitude to the brave Senator from Maine, who first made head against the third-term insanity, and whose devoted battalions in the Convention formed the firm, undismayed, unshaken centre of the anti-Grant army.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES A. GARFIELD.

With its best judgment THE TRIBUNE approves, with its heartiest enthusiasm THE TRIBUNE applands the work of the Chicago Convention. With whatever power it possesses it will commend that work to the people, and labor unceasingly for a triumphant ratification at the polls.

Greater work in purifying and emancipating politics it has never fallen to the lot of any Convention to achieve. State Rings and State Bosses, having a policy to enforce against the will of the party, have received a death-blow. That unrepublican contrivance through which alone they maintained themselves, the despotic unit rule, is broken. The true organization of National Conventions is henceforth made between the delegate and his constituents. No body of men can make the misrepresentation of his constituents the price of the delegate's credentials. What the Republicans of each Congressional District in the United States really want, that the National Convention will honestly show. And nominations will once more express the actual wishes of the party, not the trades and compromises among a half-dozen rival chiefs of State machines.

Above all, the unwritten law of the Repub-He is maintained. Not for a century can another specessful soldier ask for a third term. We mean no reflection upon the great General we have always endeavored to treat with the admiring respect due his noble service and exalted career. We mean no reflection upon the thousands of Republicans, good and true, who longed to follow once more his leadership. But we do say that it is the seitled judgment of the Republican party and of the American people that protracted terms of service in our highest office are not to the lessons of every experiment in free government the world has seen. What sufficed for Washington must suffice for the greatest of his successors, at least for this generation and the next. Since the abolition of slavery and be a native and resident of the section which gave the resumption of specie payments we have added no greater safeguards our Government of the people, for

the people, by the people. First of all, to James G. Blame and John Sherman all thanks for the happy issue. They made the fight, made it in the face of alarming odds. Each has shown from the outset a disposition to place the success of the movement above any question of merely personal advantage, and each took large risks. To both the Republican party and the country owe a debt of gratitude that should never be forgotten. The failure of each to reach the highest goal of American ambition will provoke wide disappoint-"concurrence," telegraphed Mr. Blaine to ment. And there will be peculiar regret at this second check to great commoner of Maine, who is, beyond a question, the most popular of living American statesmen. It is the old and bitter experience. They sowed and another reaps. Yet they have the satisfaction of feeling, the one that he made the nomination, the other that his State secured it while the party can take equal satisfaction in remembering that Sherman is saved to the Treasury, and that a nomination of Mr. Blaine has not excluded from the stump the most successful of all campaign orators.

There is a higher satisfaction. After all. under existing circumstances the Convention has given us the best possible candidate. He Market is admirably adapted for its purpose, alienates nobody. He arouses no jealous-Whether convenience will at once triumph ies. He has everybody's confidence. He over custom, however, and the trade which will be stronger in Ohio than any other

carry the Empire State.

The man whom we shall thus elect is of almost ideal fitness for the place. James A. Garfield is a magnificent product of our institutions. Born poor, the support of a widowed mother, earning with his own hands the means which carried him through one of the noted New-England colleges, he belongs to the very best type of self-made to-day, perhaps, the most scholarly our statesmen. His career as among soldier was without a flaw, and of the enemy's cannon. As a statesman his rethe history of the country. The Chicago Convention promptly recognized him as its best counsellor and easily its first orator. He is even better fitted for the Presidency than for partisan leadership, since the judicial temper which has sometimes him in Congress is precisely what will best command the confidence of the whole country in the White House. With all our heart we approve and applaud the nomination. The ticket tends to harmony on a sound basis, and to right ends; and the campaign of 1880 has an auspicious opening.

A POPULAR NOMINEE.

"Great Majority Garfield," men used to call the able and popular statesman who was nominated for the Presidency yesterday. Representing "the New-England District" of Ohio, in the extreme northeast corner of that State, he was in the habit of carrying it, whenever Congressional elections occurred, by overwhelming majorities. He was elected first in 1862, by 6,525 majority; in 1864 his majority was 11,771; in 1866 it was 10,986; and in 1868 it was 10,800. Nine times in succession he has been chosen in the district. In spite of all the political changes of the past twenty years, his plurality at the last election was 9,613; and he has since been chosen by the State of Ohio to fill the seat in the United States Senate from which Mr. Thurman was dismissed. Until that time, though long recognized as one of the most popular men in the State, he had never consented to be a candidate for any other office than that of Representative in Congress since he left the State Senate to enter the Army in 1861. Few men in this country have ever been able to look back upon as long a succession of triumphs by the popular vote, and very tew have given better evidence of fitness for high station. Mr. Garfield has been the recognized leader

of the Republicans in the House during the prolonged and trying struggles which have occurred since his party was reduced to a minority in that body. But his course has been such as to gain him great favor among conservative and moderate men, and it is probable that no other man, so completels identified with the party and enjoying so fully its confidence, could command so large an independent vote. His brilliant record and fine conduct as a soldier made him especially popular in the Union Army; his personal character has been such as to endear him to the people among whom he lives, and who have trusted and honored him him so long; and his position upon all public questions has been such as to render him a worthy candidate of the party of Loyalty, Justice and Public Faith. It is particularly to his credit that, though accounted a Western man, he has been one of the National Honor, On this account his nonnnation will be welcomed with peculiar not only among hot Republicans, but among and commercial centres. A scholar and statesman rather than a mere politician, he has been for many years a close student of economic questions, and his steadfast fidelity and welltrained intellect have often enabled him to render invaluable service to the cause of public faith in the Committee of Ways and Means and in the House, His service in Congress as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has made him peculiarly familiar with departments of National affairs which have been whom, throughout this whole contest studied and well understood by too lew of our statesmen.

The personal qualities of General Garfield, as shown through all the struggles and excitements of the Convention, made him the candidate at last. Hearty and genial in treatment of all who come to him with fair cause or honest purpose, he is inflexible in his convictions, a staunch friend and a splendid fighter. As the leader of the Sherman forces he did his full share in defeating the unit rule and the third term, and represented better than any other man on the floor the spirit of the anti-Grant majority. But from the opening of the Convention to the end he did not a thing and uttered not a word to increase the bitterness of personal feeling, or to place a straw in the way of the election of any candidate whom the Convention might finally nominate. The rare good sense and gentlemanly courtesy of his speech in behalf of Mr. Sherman, and especially its earnest advice that nothing should be done to impede the election of the candidate to be nominated, impressed the Convention strongly, because they revealed to it a man of unusual worth and merit. When all others had besitated, he had been the man to protest against the attempted expulsion of the three delegates from West Virginia, and by that step had shown both his wisdom and his courage. When the anti-Grant forces found that combination upon either of their former candidates was impossible, it was most natural that they should turn to the delegate who had shown himself their own ablest leader and wisest adviser. The qualities which made him strong in the Convention, as they become appreciated throughout the country, will make him strong to unite the Republican party and to defeat Democracy once more.

THE MORAL OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

There are thousands who will think of the result achieved at Chicago as merely political in its character, and who will talk of it as the success of one man over two or three competiters. They will attribute the dencuement to good management, to good luck, to skill on the part of politicians, to compromises and to coalitions. Those who intelligently love the Republic and believe in the doctrine of popular sovereignty may regard the (consummation in a different way. And really this does seem to be exactly the moment in which to speak a word for the safety and good sense of Republican institutions. It is when they have borne goes to the old Washington Market will seek man who was named, and Ohio votes in an unusual strain and proved equal to the

its stalls, remains to be seen. Some people are October. He will come into New-York in emergency that we see best how strong they November with the prestige of the Ohio are, and upon how just a judgment of the genvictory, as well as with local aid, and will eral intelligence of the people they are established.

At Chicago the struggle was undoubtedly as bitter as it was long. Personal preferences approached the very verge of faction, even if they did not pass it. In another age, even in this in almost any other country, the differences and fierce disputes of the Convention might have resulted in a revolution full of bloodshed and misery and ruin. Here all gives way to good sense. No man has just claims a concesmen. A student all his life, he is sion of which might prove disastrous or seriously endanger the public weal. That is the feeling which has guided the Convention, and the country will respond with gratitude to in his last great battle it was well its decision. The air to-day is clearer, the said of him that at the crisis, when left skies are brighter, the reasonable hopes of all without orders, he rode toward the sound livelier, the chances of public prosperity and of social order greater, because men at cord through the war and since is a part of Chicago have not proved themselves incorrigibly obstinate and selfish. Under these favorable auspices we approach another Presidential election. They make its result a foregone conclusion. Once more the Republic is saved!

> THE PUBLIC AND THE CON INTION. It is a subject of general remark that never, ince the Democratic party split in two at Charleston on the eve of the great rebellion, have the proceedings of a political convention been watched with the intense and general interest bestowed during the past few days upon the transactions at Chicago. People who commonly take but a languid interest in such affairs have dropped all their employments to swell the crowd around the bulletin boards. Trade has often been interrupted at the busiest moments on the Exchange; and the chances of the candidates have been warmly discussed in the Courts. Nobody who has been in the habit of much intercourse with other men can have failed to notice this unusually widespread excitement, hardly less intense, at certain periods of the struggle, than the interest generally manifested in the results of a closely contested election.

The peculiar character of the preliminary trials of strength will account for a part of the exceptional concern displayed in the dispatches from the Convention. There was something stirring and dramatic in the stout fight made by the anti-Grant minorities for the recognition of the old Republican doctrine that every delegate should have the privilege of voting as his constituents wished him to vote, or, in other words, that every district should have a right to be consulted in the nomination of the candidate it was expected to support at the polls. Everybody perceived the importance of the principle embodied in this issue, and everybody looked on with eagerness while the strenuous contest proceeded. The daring attack, the stubborn resistance, the ingenious manouvres on one side, met by equally skilfal dispositions on the other, the various incidents of the fray, the demeanor of the leaders, kept the public curiosity alert and rising, and stimulated an intense eagerness respecting the final and decisive work for which there had been such a bulliant prelude. When it came to the balloting, the steadiness of the two chief candidates, who held between them nearly six hundred unwavering votes through the protracted sessions, became a new cause of excitement; and there was still another element of exceptional interest in the personal characters of the contestants-to say nothing of the serious political questions involved in

their fortunes. But after all these things have been taken into account, there is not much doubt that the chief cause of the remarkable attention paid to the acts of the Chicago Convention is a general confidence that the man nominated there is to be the next President of the United most consistent, unswerving, able and States. People do not concern themselves powerful defenders of Hard Money and over the choice of candidates who are likely to be beaten. There has been a general feeling, satisfaction at the East and in the financial those who care little for the ties of partyand the feeling has even prevailed to some extent among Democrats also-that the Republicans cannot lose the election this year unless they throw it away. The exposure two years ago of the Democratic conspiracy to buy the Presidency in 1876 was the rum of all reasonable hopes that party might have entertained of winning it in 1880, and everything they have done since then has sunk them in deeper disgrace. Their revolutionary coarse in Congress, their trifling with the public business, their reckless extravagance in spending money, their stupid refusal to pay debts, their schemes to steal Maine and to eject members lawfully elected and seated in the Senate and the House, their dangerous attacks upon the public credit, their disgraceful readiness to lend themselves to any crazy and dishonest scheme for debasing the currencythese are proofs of the unfitness of the Democratic party to govern this country which the people have not failed to remark and will not fail to remember. Only the grossest of blunders on our side could have given a chance of success to such a discredited party. Fortunately, the blunder, of which at one time there seemed to be imminent danger, has been prevented; and under the leadership of the admirable candidate selected yesterday at Chicago-a statesman, a patriot, a frank, pure-minded, accomplished gentleman-we go on new to certain victory.

It's bad for the Democratic party.

The third term was solid in life and solid in death, Its ghost will never reappear.

It is a victory for the whole Republican party, and will be followed by another victory in No There will be no Republican procession to the

woods this year, no stay-at-home voters, no scratchers. The Republican party is solid for a patriot, a scholar and a gentleman, and there is not a man in it who does not feel that it will be a privilege to work for such a candidate.

And Mr. Tilden? Will be be able to condone it?

Senator Blaine's services to his party are greater to-day than ever before. Without the organized opposition of his candidacy the third-term blunder ould have been made. This of itself is a greater service than has been done for the party and the country by any other Republican of the time. second and almost equal service was in picking out for his friends to support the one man of all others who could most surely unite the party, and make it most quickly forget the hot contest of the past week.

By the way, that crow banquet which its anxious friends were so kind as to promise for THE TRIBUNE seems to have been indefinitely postponed.

What did Simon Cameron go to Washington for ? Why, to view the Capitol, of course. This isn't such a bad country to live in, after all.

What will the Democratic party do now? The chances are that it will pick out an Ohio man of its own, and in that case the choice will most likely be Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland. Garfield has already beaten Thurman once, and the party will not care to fight that battle over again. Tilden, in all probability, will not attempt to run again. Against the third-term issue he might have been tempted to try again, but he is too feeble, and the fight is too hopeless for him to care to assume the expense and burden.

Garfield in October. Ohio is the only October State left, and as she goes so the country will go in November. There is no man in the State who can compete with Garfield in popularity.

Sure enough. His name does begin with a "G." That chronic joke about "another Ohio man" has been entered for a second run of four years.

The Democrats will need no introduction to Garfield. They became thoroughly acquainted with him during the extra session, when one after another of their revolutionary schemes came to grief brough his opposition.

Advice to young men eager to become President:

"Pennsylvany" is out in the cold again,

The Presidency has had a narrow escape this time rom violating its precedent of never [falling to a United States Senator. Garfield has been elected Senator, but his term has not yet begun. He cannot be said to be a Senator till he has taken the oath and been admitted to a seat. The Presidency has taken him on the wing between the House and the Senate, evidently with the idea that while he is stepping up he might as well go to the top.

It is, it is a glorious thing to be an Ohio General.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson is mentioned as receiving \$1,500 for "De Profundis," his poem of sixty-five lines recently published in *The Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Walt Whitman is travelling through Canada, where he expects to remain during the Summer. The good old gentleman apparently has the travelling fever upon him, for he talks of journeying also through the South.

Senator Edmunds's action in Congress the other day, in opposing an appropriation to "improve" a mountain stream because it would disturb the trout, recalls the fact that the Senator is an inveterate and enthusiastic angler. For many years he has been a regular visitor of the salmon rivers of Que-bee and New-Brunswick; not a Summer passes in which he does not indulge in the fascinating task of

General Garfield did not allow the excitements of the Convention to keep him from church last Sunday. With two or three other delegates he drifted into a little church in Chicago's suburbs, where he heard an excellent sermon, and was greatly stared at by the congregation. At the close of the sermon the clergyman asked the General to make a tew remarks, but the latter did not comply.

Dr. Schliemann is about to leave Athens for Leipie, where he will remain for several months, superintending the publication of the German edition of his new work, "Ilios, the City and the Country of the Trojans." An English and American edition will also appear about the same time. The new book is to be three times the size of "Mycena," nd will contain more than 2,000 illustrations

Mass Longfellow, the poet's eldest unmarried daughter, is described as a clever young lady with a strong, clearly marked face much resembling her father's. She sat in the state dining-room at Mount Vernon the other day "wearing a gendarine blue dress with brocaded ribbons, a curiously beaten gold pin confining the lace at her throat, and a broad, black hat."

Mrs. Garfield is a lady who will honor the White House by her gentle presence. She is a woman of a sweet and winning spirit, and of bright and cultivated mind. As Miss Lucretta Rudolph she was an exceedingly pretty and interesting girl, and her marriage with the General was on both sides one of ideal affection. Her intellect has kept pace with her husband's; she has studied the books he studied, taken up languages with him, and has so trained herself as to fit her boys for college in the most thorough manner. She is an excellent Latin scholar, and is also proficient in several modern languages. She is a little lady, graceful in carriage, and having most frank and charming manners.

Princess Marie of Hanover, youngest sister of Princess Frederica, intends, it is rumored, to follow her sister's example, and be married to a commoner the fortunate man is Lieutenant-Colonel Vogeler. Herr Vogeler, like Baron Rammingen, was a friend and companion of the late King, the Princesses' father. Princess Marie is said to have been secretly attached for some years to this gentleman, who did not hope to aspire to her hand until the example of Frederica, her elder sister, emboldened the two publicly to announce their engagement. The Duke of Cumberland, who, as chief of the house of Hanover, vainly protested against the mésalliance of Hanover, vainly protested against the mésalliance of his cider sister, will be still more infuriated at the proposed union of Princess Marie with an untitled officer. The Duke, who is now staving in Italy, has become so embittered by his continuous ill fortune that intercourse with him is anything but agreeable. His wife has left him and returned with her infant to her parents at Copenhagen. People assert that the Duchess will not return to her nusband for some time.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Chanfrau, who reappeared in this city on aturday night, at Wallack's, as Kit, in the well-known dial interest and good will. The herolne is assumed by Miss Stella Boniface, and the Judge and Major are presented, with excellent drollers, by Charles Leslie Allen-long distinguished as the Judge—and Mr. H. A. Weaver. The funds capital.

The drama of "The Child Stealer", made for Lucille Western, and originally brought out in New-York by her, at what was then Wood's Theatre-in Broadway, not far from Leonard-st .- may now be seen t Niblo's, with Miss Annie Ward Tiffany in the princi-al character. This part has been acted by Miss Fanny Davenport, but it is one that se dom is seen, and its ab-

Mr. Mackaye's first appearance on his own acc-the Madison Square Theatre-will be made to night. He acts Squire Rodney, in his drama of " Hazel Cavvan appears as Dolly Dutton, in place of Miss Ga-brielie Du Sauld; and Mr. Gastavus Levick is seen as Lord Tracers, the part originally acted by Mr. Eben Prympton. "Hazel Kirke" has passed its 130th con-secutive performance here.

GENERAL NOTES.

A gallant member of Company G, Omaha, ing called to the wars in order to defend some sme.tng works against strikers, wrote this touching letter to ne girl he left behind him : " My darung Rosa : I shall save to forego the pleasure of attending the menagerie course they didn't intend to take in the circus) with you. I was called to my country's service by the Governor to-day, as a unfiltraman. I don't know when I shall see you again—perhaps never! Yours, in tears,

The Maine beaches become more and more alumble every year. Fifeen years ago the pioneer hotel owner at Old Orchard Beach bought a large tract of land for less than \$40 an acre. That sea wall has how been cut up into lots 100 feet square which readily sell for \$1,000. The remainder has been divided into lots 50 feet square, which bring from \$300 to \$500 per lot. At Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, the rise in real estate ha been equally noticeable. Tweive years and one could have bought the whole tract extending from the West End Hotel to Schooner Head, a distance of several miles, for a song. Recently it has been sold for from \$300 to \$1,000 per acre.

The Jeannette's position in the Arctic ice is regarded on the Pacific slope as extremely precarious Captain J. H. Douglas, of Astoria, predicts that if she has been caught in an ice field of large dimensions she will be crushed to pieces when the field breaks up, Should the vessel be near shore her crew could escape If, however, she is at a distance from shore, both vessel and crew would be lost. When last seen, the Jeannett was making toward Wrangle Land with an ice field dead ahead. This is probably the one in which she was land. The Jeannette has been frozen in all the past Winter, and the Corwin hopes to find her before the last of July, when the lee breaks up. If caught in a field the Jeannette will, of course, be carried with it as it moves along with the current, and the field will probably run aground on the east shore of Alaska.

A romantic young man asked his sweetheart to take a walk with him by moonlight on the river bluff at East Dubuque, Iowa. She went gladly. When half way up the extension they halted to admire the Suddenly a stone slipped underneath the young man's feet and be went down like a cortain-stick. He caught hold of some vines which clung to the rocks and hung on for dear life, expecting to fall a hundred feet and to in places on the rocks below. The young woman could not pull him up, so she fell on her knees and prayed for him The young man united with her after this fashion "Help! Murder! Ob, Lord! I know I'll be all broke up, Now I lay me. Confound it all, I forget. Oh, Jerusalem! I've got to let go pretty quick. Give us some daily bread. Oh, that ain't right! Oh, Lord! Send somebody to help me out of this scrape. Help! Thun-The Democratic party is going to have hard work to pick out a candidate who can carry Ohio against GARFIELD FOR PRESIDENT.

Continued from First Page.

the point of order that under the rules no one could question the announcement of a vote except a member of the delegation whose vote is challenged.

At first the Chair ruled that any member of the Convention could so challenge, but revised his decision after the rule had been read; and as the challenge of Florida's vote came from outside of that State, it was not entertained.

When the Territory of Wyoming was called, the response, which had invariably been "Grant 1, Blaine 1," was changed to Blaine 1, General Philip H. Sheridan 1. For some time it was supposed that the last vote was for Sherman, and the clerk so announced it, but when the real fact came out it was appreciated by the Convention and the audience, and there was a good deal of enthusiasm stirred up.

General Sheridan, who had a seat on the platform, was approached by Chairman Hoar and pleasantly congratulated. Then, with the assent of the chairman, the General stepped to the edge of the platform, bowed his acknowledgments, and said: I am very much obliged to the delegate from Wyoming for mentioning my name in the Convention; but there is no way in which I could accept a nomination by this Convention, except I would be permitted to turn it over to my best friend. [Cheers.]

General Sheridan then returned to his seat, and the chairman apologetically said that he (the Chair) had presumed upon the permission of the Convention to allow the illustrious soldier who had just spoken to interrupt the order of proceedings; that, however, would be a privilege accorded to no other

person whatever. The result of the ballot showed that Alabama cast her full vote, and so gained 1 for Grant; Florida transferred 1 from Sherman to Grant; Illinois transferred 2 from Washburne to Blaine; Indiana 1 from Blaine to Sherman : Maryland 1 from Blaine to Sherman; Minnesota 3 from Windom to Blaine; New-Jersey 2 from Blaine to Washburne; North Carolina 1 from Sherman to Grant: South Carolina 1 from Grant to Sherman; Tennessee 1 from Edmunds to Sherman; Wyoming 1 to Philip H. Sheridan from Grant. [Applause.] The totals were

as follows: Whole number of votes cast
 Whole number of volume
 379

 sceessry to a choice.
 308
 Washburne
 33

 stant
 308
 Washburne
 33

 staine.
 279
 Windom
 4

 sherman
 120
 Garfield
 2

 Edmunds
 11
 Sheridan
 1
 THIRTY-FIRST BALLOT.

The roll-call was then taken on the thirty-first pallot. Alabama cast 16 votes for Grant, which being challenged, and the chairman again ruling that no district delegate could cast a vote for a delegate temporarily absent except his alternate. the vote of Alabama was changed to 15 for Grant, 1 for Blaine, 3 for Sherman-being one short. Indiana transferred 2 from Blaine to Washburne, and 1 from Sherman to Washburne; Minnesota transferred 1 from Windom to Washburne; Pennsylvania 1 from Garfield to Grant; Texas 1 from Sherman to Grant; New-Mexico 1 from Blaine to Conkling (laughter); Wyoming 1 from Sheridan to Grant. The totals were:

Vecessary to a choice	755 Washburne 378 Wudom 3 Gartied 1 Conkling 1
THINTY-SECO	ND BALLOT.

On this ballot Indiana transfered 5 from Blaine

to Washburne; Wisconsin transferred 2 from Blaine to Washburne; the District of Columbia 1 from Sherman to Graut; and New-Mexico 1 from Conkling to Blaine. The totals were:

 Conking to Biaine.
 The totals were:

 Whole number of votes cast.
 755

 Necessary to a choice.
 358

 Grant.
 309 | Washburne.
 44

 Blaine.
 270 | Windom.
 3

 Sherman.
 117 | Gartield.
 1

 Edmunds.
 11
 THIRIY-THIRD BALLOT.

The thirty-third ballot was ordered. Arkansas transferred 3 from Sherman to Blaine; Georgia 2 from Sherman to Blaine, and 1 from Sherman to Grant; Illinois 2 from Blaine to Washburne; Indiana 1 from Sherman to Blaine, and 1 from Wastburne to Windom; Mississippi 1 from Grant to Washburne; and Wisconsin 1 from Washburne to Blaine. The totals were:

| Whole number of votes | cast | Necessary to a choice | Grant | 309 | Washburne | Blaine | 276 | Windom | Sherman | 110 | Gardeld | Edmunds | 11 | THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

The thirty-fourth ballot was then taken. Alabama increased 1 for Grant from the absentee, who had returned : Indiana transferred 6 from Washburne to Blaine, and Tennessee transferred 1 from Blaine to Grant. In Wisconsin Grant gained 1 and Garfield gained 16, 8 being from Washburne, 5 from Blaine and 3 from Sherman. The totals were officially announced as follows:

At the announcement of the totals there was

great applause, in which the friends of Grant and

Garfield joined. Then Mr. Garfield was seen to arise upon his seat, and was heard amid the uproar to address the chairman. The chairman inquired for what purpose the gen

tleman arose. " To a question of order," said Mr. Garfield.

"The gentleman will state it," said the chairman. "I challenge," said Mr. Garfield, "the announcement that contains votes for me. No man has a right, without the consent of the person voted for, to have his name announced and voted for in this Convention. Such consent I have not given."

The chairman interrupted and said the gentleman was not stating a question of order, and he directed the clerk to proceed with the next ballot. Grant's gain was cheered by his supporters.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

The thirty-fifth ballot, when Garfield's vote rose from 17 to 50, was as follows: Windom's vote dropped from 4 to 3, and in the following table his vote is given in the Washburne column : 18 1 1 1 4 1

States.	No. of Vote	Grant	Blaine.	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Washburne	Garffeld.
Atabama	22	16	4				
Arkansas	12	12	*****				
California	1:	*****	12				*****
Colorado	16	6	3				
Connecticut	12	*****	6	*****	*****	9	
Delaware	, H	8	. 0	******			
Georgia	00	8	9	5			*****
Illinois	22 42	24	10	•••		8	
Indiana	30	ī					27
Iowa	00		22				
Kansas	10	4	6				
Kentucky	24	20	1	3			
Louislana	16	8	4	4			
Matue	14		14	******			****
Maryland	16	7	3	21			4
Massachusetts	26	4	21	21	*****	1	
Michigan	10	i	6	******		*****	
Minnesota	16	8	4	3		*3	
Mississippi	30	29				ï	1
Missouri Nebraska	6	23	6		*****		*****
Nevada	6		6				*****
New-Hampshire.	10		10				
New-Jersey	18		14	2		2	
New-York	70	50	18	2			
North Carolina	20	6		13			1
Ohio	44	*****	9	34	1		
Oregon	6	*****	6	******	*****		
Rhode Island	58	36	20	*****	*****	1	1
South Carolina	14	11	1		*****		
Tennessee	24	17	4	3	******		
Texas	16	13	î	i			******
Vermont	10	**			10		
Virginia	22	16	3	3			
West Virginia	10	1	8	1	HOUSE		
Wisconsin	20	2	2				16
Territories.							
Arizona	2		0	Townson or the	January V		SHANNER
Dakota		1	ĩ				******
Dist, of Columbia	01010101	î	1 î				0.000000
Idaho	2		2				
Montaus	2		21199991				
New-Mexico	2		2				
Utah	9	1	1				
Wasmington	States	· i	1		*****		
Wyoming	2	1	1				*****
Grand total	756	313	257	99	11	126	50

Whole number of votes cast.....

On the thirty-fifth ballot Garfield gained 1 rote from Grant in Indiana, 18 from Blaine, 2 from